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## The Evening Star.

No. 13,370.

WASHINGTON, D. C., THURSDAY, JANUARY 9, 1896-TWELVE PAGES.

TWO CENTS.

the Poor

TO THE NEAREST SCHOOL BUILDING

The Pound Party of The Evening Cash Star Santa Claus Club.

MONEY AND SUPPLIES NEEDED

A warm house, a well-filled larder and a good supply of comfortable clothing form a strong combination against the biting blasts of winter. The vast majority of The Star's readers thus fortified against inclement weather can scarcely realize the | Has Sent for Reinforcements - Will intense suffering hundreds, even thousands, of poor people in Washington undergo in midwinter.

The proceeds of The Evening Star Santa Claus Club pound party to be held tomorrow will be distributed among the deserving poor through the recognized charitable agencies of the District, and will, it is hoped, go far toward relieving suffering, and bring comfort to many cheerless house-

Every man, woman or child who has more than the bare necessities of life can and should contribute. If all so situated should respond to the call, just think what the result would be! Let every one who can, and there are comparatively few who cannot, send a pound, and let those who can send many pounds of imperishable supplies to the nearest school building. These contributions will be collected and distributed to those who deserve to be assisted. The parents of school children should see that the little ones go to school tomorrow morning with their arms full of

Don't confine yourself to pounds-send money. The school teachers are the authorized agents of the Santa Claus Club; they will turn it over to the executive committee and it will be disbursed through the club's disbursing agents-the supervising principals of the District public schools. They report that their experience of past years shows that one of the greatest needs of poor people in winter time is shoes, and that many children are prevented from attending school in stormy or cold weather because their feet are not protected.

The supervising principals, therefore, make it a point to hunt out such children in their school districts, and, by supplying them with shres, enable them to attend

Therefore send money or imperishable supplies to the nearest school building, and you may rest satisfied that the contributiens will do good.

Contributions of clothing cannot be received at the school buildings for sanitary reasons.

There will be a branch receiving depot a The Evening Star office, and those who prefer to send their pounds there can do so. Money subscriptions will also be gladly received at The Star office, and the money will go into the club fund to be expended by the supervising principals in the same way as the money contributed through the school teachers.

After having turned your contribution in do not worry any more about the matter. The Evening Star will see to the collecof the supplies and all the transportation that is necessary.

Just contribute—the rest will be attended to. If you think it is too much trouble to send a package, send some money to The Star office in the morning. If you realized good work you were doing you wouldn't think it too much trouble to both—send the package and the money. The postmaster at Takoma, Mr. H. E. Warren, has offered to receive and deliver in the city all the contributions that those living in his neighborhood are willing to

Location of School Buildings.

That there may be no excuse of ignorance of the location of the receiving stations the following list of the District school buildings is published. Pick out the one you and send a pound at least Everybody send!

Northwest. Central High School, O street between 6th and 7th; Franklin School, 13th and K streets; Berret, 14th and Q streets; Dennison, S between 13th and 14th streets; Adams, R between 17th street and New Hampshire avenue; Force, Massachusetts avenue between 17th and 18th streets; Phelps, Vermont avenue between T and U streets; Patterson, Vermont avenue near U street; Garnet, U between 11th and Vermont avenue; Harrison, 13th between V and W streets; Mott, 6th and Pomeroy streets; Thompson, 12th between K and L streets; Sumner, 17th and M streets; Stevens, 21st between K and L streets; Magruder, M between 16th and 17th streets Garrison, 12th between R and S streets Briggs, E and 22d street; Phillips, N be tween 27th and 28th streets; Curtis, O between 32d and 33d streets: Grant, G between 21st and 22d streets; Addison, P be-tween 32d and 33d streets; Corcoran, 28th between M street and Olive avenue; Jack-son, U between 30th and 31st streets; Weightman, 23d and M streets; Threlkeld, 35th between U and V streets; High Street 32d and S streets; Wormley, Prospect be-tween 33d and 34th streets; Webster, 10th and H streets; Abbott, New York avenue and H streets; Abbott, New York avenue and 6th street; Polk, 7th and P streets; Henry, P between 6th and 7th streets; John F. Cook, O between 4th and 5th streets; Morse, 5th and R streets; Twining, 3d between M and N streets: Colored High School, M between 1st street and New Jersey avenue; Jones, 1st and D streets; Slater, P between North Capitol and 1st streets; Banneker, 3d between K and L streets; Seaton, I between 2d and 3d streets; nue: Blake, North Capitol and K streets: Arthur, Arthur place; Business School, 1st between B and C streets.

Northeast. Blair, I between 6th and 7th; Madison 10th and G; Taylor, 7th and G; Pierce, 14th and G. Peabody, 5th and C; Carbery, 5th between D and E; Maury, 14th and B; Lovejoy, 12th and D; Logan, 3d and G.

Southeast. Wallach, Pennsylvania avenue between 7th and 8th; Eastern High School, 7th near Towers, 8th and C; Brent, 3d and D; enox, 5th between Virginia avenue and G: McCormick, 3d between M and N; Lincoln, 2d and C; Giddings, G between 3d and 4th; Tyler, 11th between G and I; Cranch, 12th and G; Buchanan, E between

Southwest. Jefferson, 6th and D; Bradley, 131/2 be tween C and D; Amidon, 6th and F; Small wood, I between 3d and 4½; Greenleaf, 4½ between M and N; Potomac, 12th between en 3d and 41/2; Greenleaf, 41/2 Maryland avenue and E street; Randall, 1st and I; Anthony Bowen, 9th and E; Bell, 1st between B and C; Ambush, L between

Johnson, Mount Pleasant; Monroe, Steu-

Cash Contributions. The Star has received the following cash contributions for the pound party: Cash ..... 

 Cash
 1 000

 Miss Fannie Heilbrun
 1 00

 Miss Estelle Heilbrun
 1 00

 Mrs. Louis Heilbrun
 1 00

IMPORTANT BATTLE TO COME

General Gomez Looking for Co-operation in Havana.

Avoid an Open Engagement for the Present.

NEW YORK, January 9 .- A dispatch to the World from Havana says: An important conflict seems to be impending.

The overpowering Spanish columns everywhere in the vicinity of the small bands of insurgents that have been harrying the country north of the railways have been called in.

Gomez evidently is consolidating his forces.

The insurgents are in two large bodies One, under Maceo, is near Ceiba del Agua, on the boundary line between the provinces of Havana and Pinar del Rio. The other under Gomez, is west and south of Guanajay, over the border in Pinar del Rio prov-

There appears to be no probability that Gomez has intentions on the Vuelta Abajo tobacco district. Havana is perfectly quiet. The volunteers have not been called out, although a general order issued gives full details of what is to be done in case of necessity.

ST. LOUIS, January 9. A special to the Republic from Key West, Fla., says: A cipher dispatch from Havana received here says that the advance column of Goraez's army is camped in the mountainous country in the province of Pinar del Rio, thirty-five miles west of the capital. The main body of insurgent troops is in sight of Ha-vana, and skirmishes with the Spanish regulars are constantly going on. It is not be lieved, however, that Gomez will attack Havana. He is too wary for that.

There are in the insurgent army under Gomez, all told, less than 11,000 men. The Spanish in Havana number at least 70,000. Marshal Campos would welcome an attack under these circumstances, and Gen. Gomez is too shrewd to accommodate the Spanish commander. He has sent couriers to the eastern provinces for reinforcements and will scarcely push the campaign until the recruits arrive and until the insurgent sympathizers in Havana have perfected their

Campes is apparently afraid to engage Gomez has attempted several times to draw the enemy out, but thus far without avail. He will continue to harass Campos until a definite understanding with the peo ple at Havana has been reached. The mest lecisive battle of the war will be fought. Gonez is counting upon an uprising in the capital, and he plans an attack on the city simultaneously with this

In the meantime, Gomez will cover Havana, both from the east and west, and prevent the exodus of any considerable body of Spanish troops, while the advance column in Pinar del Rio will subjugate

Havana, to all intents and purposes, is in a state of siege. Martial law has been proclaimed, and a strict censorship is maintained over all avenues of communication with the outside world. Correspondents of American newspapers send word to Key West that it is impossible to forward accurate information, except rare intervals, and by resorting to novel devices.

KEY WEST, January 9.-A Spaniard who has arrived from Cuba says that the insurgents are falling into a well-laid tran, and it is only a matter of a few days before the Spaniards will have them surded and all retreat cut off, when they will mow them down and soon end the

Several American tourists have returned from Havana and report matters in the city very quiet.

HAVANA, January 9.- The insurgents, according to the advices from the front today, are still moving in the province of Pinar Del Rio, and as they are keeping near the coast, it is believed they are awaiting the arr.val of an expedition having with it a large supply of ammunition, arms, etc.
The column of Spanish troops commanded by Gen. Prat is reported to be continuing the pursuit of the insurgents under Gens Maceo, Zayas, Miro and one of the Nunez brothers. This force is said to have passed by Palomino, following the coast line in the direction of Mount Guanajay.

The Spanish troops have been advanced to positions on Mounts Baracoa, Valenciano, Govina, Central Luisa and Mameyes, in the direction of Banez. The insurgents, in re-treating, left eight killed and twenty-three wounded behind them. The owner of the plantation of Santa Lucia claims that the insurgents are car-

rying with them 120 wounded men, among whom is the leader Mirio. In a skirmish between the insurgent cav-alry and the Spanish troops in pursuit of

the enemy; three officers and seven soldier were wounded. At the central plantation of Esperanza only five men and not fifteen, as previously reported, surrendered to the insurgents af-

ter having been surprised by overwhelming A band of insurgents under Manuel Sanchez has attacked the troops who were en gaged in repairing the lelegraph lines a: Navajas. The soldiers, who were commanded by Capt. Rabadan, and the insurgents left five killed upon the field and had two wounded. Among the latter there was their leader, Sanchez, who

was hit by two Mauser bullets. PENSION APPROPRIATION.

The Bill Reported to the House To-

day-Amendments Included. The pension appropriation bill was re ported to the House today. The bill carries an appropriation of \$141,325,820, which is about the sum appropriated last year and estimated by the commissioner of pensions

to be necessary. The principle change was in the dropping of the legislative proposition proposed by Mr. W. A. Stone of Pennsylvania that no pension should be reduced, suspended or dropped except for fraud established by a United States court

The provision that when an application is rejected for informality and a pension secured by subsequent application it shall date from the first application was retained, as was the provision that a wide in establishing her claim to a pension under the act of June 27, 1800, need not prove that she is without other means of suppor than her daily labor, but to this was added that "she shall prove that her net income does not exceed \$500 per annum.

Government Receipts.

National bank notes received for redem tion today, \$489,271. Government receipts-From internal revenue, \$454,679; customs, ben between Brightwood and Sherman ave- \$775,795; miscellaneous, \$69,049.

White Metal.

Large Accessions From the Disaffected in Both Parties.

POSSIBLE DEMOCRATIC SPLIT

The conference of silver leaders to be held in this city this month will, it is said, decide a great deal as to the course to be case, angina petoris, had a hold upon him, and that he was liable to die at any decide a great deal as to the course to be pursued by the silver men in the coming rational fight. It is not supposed that it rational fight. It is not supposed that it will result in a withdrawal of the silver men from the old parties at this time, but on the old parties at the old it will result in ascertaining what they will do when the pinch comes. An effort will be made to find out just what each mar thinks of the situation, and how he will

It is said that the conference will be composed largely of populists, but that the leaders of that party will not try to force the silver men of other parties into believing that the fight for silver this year must be made by the populist party. There is a well-defined feeling among the populist leaders that the party bearing that name will never control national affairs, and that the only possible way to succeed is by an amalgamation of the free silver forces under a new name. "It makes no difference what name we give it," said a populist leader at the Capitol to a Star repopulist leader at the Capitol to a Star reporter, "a rose under any other name smells
as sweet." Then he went on to say that
it made no difference to him what the
name is; all that was wanted was a
change in the financial system of the country and other "reforms." He admitted that
he did not believe that the vast majority of
the free silver demography. the free silver democrats in the south and the free silver republicans in the west would leave their parties to join the populist ranks. In the fights in the past, in which these men were loyal to their rewhich these men were loyar to their spective parties, a good deal of ill feeling was engendered between them and the populate. There was also objection to the ulists. There was also objection to the lack of conservatism among the populist leaders. The free silver men, he said, who stead ready to join a new party, wanted to see it under different leaders. He reiterated that so far as he was concerned, any name would suit him.

A Silver Love Feast. It is learned on undoubted authority that the national convention of the populists will be held some time after both the old parties have met and adjourned, and that some western city, probably St. Louis, will be selected as the meeting place. At the same place and time meetings of the various silver organizations of the country will be held. "There will be a general love feast for several days," a leader said, "and then we will get down to business."

It is hoped to arouse so much enthusiasm flag and one name, and then and there put out a ticket. One great object will be to try to unite the south and west in a political organization. This is known to be a pet scheme with many of the southern and western men, who have their own axes to grind, and who want free silver a side line. All animosities will be wiped out. The old soldiers of South Carolina and Kansas will rush into each other's arms and swear to forget all that is gone and to spill their ballots and their blood for free silver only. Something along this line was accomplished several years ago it is claimed, when a free silver love feast was held at St. Louis. Tillman and Lewelling embraced each other and closed up "bloody chasm." Tom Watson and some other western man fell into each other's arms and declared everlasting love. Inasmuch as this love feast of the silver men is to be held after the conventions of all the other parties it is expected to re-ceive cartloads of recruits in the way of shell, is the plan of the populists.

the disaffected. The foregoing, in a nut-"Knives Up Their Sleeves." "These silver men in the old parties might as well leave the ranks now," said a prominent silver man to the reporter. "They've all got knives up their sleeves, and are using them secretly every day. They are guilty at heart of treason and they know it. Common sense ought to teach them that all this time wasted in feeling around each other and in waiting to see what is going to be done, could be utilized in organizing for the fray. The way it stands now it looks like they are afraid. There are but few outspoken men among them. Conferences are getting to be very stylising among the silver leaders. It is learned regular conference of the populists is held one night in each week at Senator Stewart's house besides extra sessions in case of extraordinary news to discuss. The home of Senator Harris of Ten nessee is a popular gathering place for the democratic silver men. They talk and plan much as they like and matters never leak out.

Tired of the East.

A startling statement was made a few days ago. It was to the effect that the silver democrats in the national convention will make an effort to have the representation in that body appropriated on the pasis of the democratic representation in the House and Senate. In other words, they will ask that two delegates be allowed in the national convention for every demo cratic Representative and Senator from a state, and that one be allowed for every republican Representative and Senator The object of this is clearly seen. It is olow at eastern domination of the conven tion. A silver man said that it would be hard for the states, which always send lemocrats to Congress, to be outvoted by states which send no democrats. No one would consider it square, be thought, that a state like Maine should have the same ower in the convention as a state like Mississippi. The silver men from the south and west recognize that they are likely to e outvoted in the national convention he country, they think, did not prove their iemocratic zeal in the last elections, and ire not likely to accomplish much this year. If the plan could be carried out it would give the men from the south and west control of the convention. The question may be sprung at the meeting of the national democratic committee this month, but it is recognized that the ommittee will have no power to settle it The convention is higher than the commit

Will It Be a Wedge?

It is asserted that the plan outlined may be the wedge which will split the national convention without the question of money having anything to do with it. The an tagonism between the silver men and the gold standard men of the east will be still more increased. The convention will refuse to accede to the proposition, and the silver ren will walk out, either to put out a ticket of their own or to join with the silver men of other parties.

West Point Cadets Appointed. Appointments of cadets to the Military Academy have been made as follows: Marhall W. Hurt, Tuskegee, Ala.; George A. 'rver (alternate), Tuskegee, Ala.: Henry Need, Galt, Cal.; Paul P. Stewart (alter nate), Coltsville, Ohio; Charles L. Baender, Moberly, Mo.; Renald W. Pugh, Vanceburg, Ky.; George M. Eba (alternate), Ashland, Ky.; Wm. F. Larkin, Chicago, Ill.

TOMORROW THE DAY

| The Day | The Day | The Day | The Day | The Day | The Day | The Day | The Day | The Day | The Day | The Day | The Day | The Day | The Day | The Day | The Day | The Day | The Day | The Day | The Day | The Day | The Day | The Day | The Day | The Day | The Day | The Well-Known Correspondent Succumbs | The We

Mr. E. B. Wight, the well-known Wash-WHAT THE POPULISTS EXPECT ington correspondent, died at an early hour this morning at his residence, 1803 19th street. The sad news rapidly spread throughout the wide circle of his friends and acquaintapes in this city, and gen-uine sorrow was expressed at the death of one who had always been such an excellent citizen and faithful friend. Especially was his death mourned in newspaper circles, where, owing to his years of service, he ranked among the veterans of the corps of Washington correspondents. To the immediate circle of his friends the intelligence of his death did not come with the shock of a sudden surprise, for they have



explanation of his inability to take an active part in some work of a professional or social nature. During the past summer, while on a visit to Boston, he underwent an examination, when the facts in regard to his condition were made known

As is well known, Mr. Wight was one of the most indefatigable workers in his or any other calling, and when he received the ercise more care and refrain especially from arything that might cause sudden excitement, he decided to esse somewhat the burden which he had carried for so many years. Just before the assembling of Congress he arranged with Mr. O. P. Austin to act as his

Hard Worker.

At the opening day of Congress he went to the Capitol, but was overcome while seated in the press gallery, but rapidly recovered on reaching the open air. That was the last visit to the place which has been the scene of his labors for so many years. He, however, continued to visit his office each day, and not only did he spend the hours of an unusually long working day there, but he returned again at night and worked until a late bedtime. He continued this practice with little change up to last Saturday, when he did not come to the office at all.

Since that time he has been confined to his house, where, owing to the nature of his trouble, he was unable to lie down, and he generally sat in an easy chair, where he could maintain an upright position. He had the papers brought to him and looked over them while in his chair, and only last night he was talking with his assistant, Mr. Austin, in regard to the details of the work and saying that he had come to the cor that he would have less to do. He remained in his chair, where he was accus-tomed to get a few hours' sleep each night, and at 6:30 this morning he breathed his

Funeral services will be held tomorrow at 12 o'clock, at his late residence, and the interment will be in Boston. The deceased leaves a wife and two sons, the older being about seventeen years of age.

His Career.

E. B. Wight was born in Wales, Mass. on the 6th of December, 1843. At an early age he removed with his parents to Illinois, where they resided near Chicago,

He was educated at the University of Chicago and subsequently went to Germany, where he acquired a knowledge of German, which he cultivated and used all his life. He was for some time in the law office of the firm of which the present chief justice was a member, and then subsequently did some work for the Chicago

It was during this period of his residence in Chicago that he gained the acquaintance with the city which stood him in such good stead when he became a Washington correspondent of one of Chicago's grea dailies. He came to Washington about the year 1870, and was connected with the bureau of the New York Times. In 1873 a paper was started in New York in the interests of General Grant, and Mr. Wight became the Washington correspondent Subsequently he became an assistant of Ben: Perley Poore, who was the correspond-ent of the Boston Journal, and later on was placed at the head of the bureau of the Chicago Tribune, succeeding the brother of the editor, Joseph Medill.

He retained his connection with the Bos-ton Journal, and three or four years ago he became the correspondent of the Chicago Inter-Ocean. He was representing both of these papers at the time of his death. During his career here, which ex-tended over nearly a quarter of a century, Mr. Wight represented a number of the leading journals of the country. Some years ago he married a daughter of the late Mr. Clapp, who was the editor and the controlling owner of the Boston Jour-

Mr. Wight was a man of indefatigable ener gy, with an enormous capacity for work. He probably labored harder and for a longer period each day than any other man in th newspaper profession in this city. He was however, more than a newspaper man. As has been stated, he was familiar with the German language and dipped rather deeply into German literature. At an early age he had mastered the difficult art of stencgraphy, and used it successfully in hi business. He was a photographer of un-usual ability, and if he had accepted pay

for his work he could have been ranked among the best professionals. Perhaps the chief interest in his life was the care and the extension of an exceed-ingly valuable collection of newspaper clippings. Mr. Wight himself had been engaged in collecting cuttings from newspapers for thirty years. In addition he had purchased the famous collection made by the late Mr. Kingman, which covered a period of thirty years prior to the beginning of his own collection. He had an excellent card index which made this mammoth array of material easily accessible, and he used it constantly in his work. Almost the last work that he did before death touched his busy brain was to make suggestions in regard to clippings that his collection, and when he died it was up

to date. Meeting of the Correspondents.

A meeting of the press correspondents was held in the Senate gallery this afternoon to take action on the death of Mr. Wight, Mr. E. G. Dannell presided and a motion was adopted for the appointment of a committee to draft suitable resolutions to be forwarded to the family of Mr. Wight, expressing the sympathy of the press cor correspondents were also invited to attend the funeral. The committee to draft resolutions was appointed as follows: John M. Carson, William E. Curtis, O. O. Stealey, John P. Miller and Wm. C. McBride.

Germany.

COMBINATION AGAINST

in London is Still Bitter.

LESS HEARD OF WAR TALK

that France will act with Russia.

This apparently tends to confirm the report of an anti-British alliance and that the action of Emperor William toward the Boer republic was a thoroughly weighed

Outwardly, at least, there is little, if any, change in the political crisis between Great Britain and Germany, brought about, it is asserted, by Emperor William's support of the South African republic in face of the suzerainty of Great Britain over the Trans-

A dispatch from Berlin to the Times, published this morning, said that it is explained that Germany desired only to protect German residents and its consulate at Pretoria by dispatching an armed force from Delagoa bay, and that no arrange-ment on the subject had previously been made with Portugal. This has tended to produce a better feeling.

been counteracted by the receipt of a spe-British rights and suzerainty over the Transvaal and the pre-emption of Delagoa bay and the canceling of the charter of the British South Africa Company. it is further stated that the Boers have arrested, on a charge of treason, eight leaders of the recent movement among the Uitlanders of Johannesburg.
These demands, if the dispatch is based

on fact, coupled with the previously reported demands of the Boers for the expulsion from Africa of Mr. Cecil Rhodes, the premier of Cape Colony, and Dr. Jameson, who led the freebooters into the Transvaal, and the imposition of a very heavy fine upon the British Chartered Company or the demand for an indemnity of \$2,500,000 from Great Britain, or both, are not likely to be granted by the British government with-

of Great Britain regarding the Transvaal and Delagoa bay were discredited on the ground that Sir Hercules Robinson, the governor of Cape Colony, in his dispatches of any such demands or conditions.

The opposition to the demands of the Boers will mainly test on the fact that it s generally admitted that they are insti-

position upon his majesty's part to the co-lonial policy of Great Britain in Africa. for the invasion of Beer territory, and there severely with the British Chartered Comdocumentary evidence showing that the raid and uprising in Johannesburg were

But it is held here there is no justification for demanding the expulsion of Mr. Rhodes from South Africa or for the surrender of British rights and suzerainty over the Transvaal or for the cancellation of the agreement made in 1891 betwee Portugal and Great Britain, by which the latter country has the first right of purchasing Delagoa bay should Portugal de

sire to part with it. Not Worried by War Talk.

The Pall Mall Gazette this aftermoon says:

Steps were taken in the highest quarters obtain, by family influence, a full explanation from Emperor William, and the communications which have passed have done more than anything else to bring about the change of tone in the German official press toward Great Britain. Later on, commenting upon this change of tone, the Pall Mall Gazette remarks: "The German newspapers, official, semi official and reptile, are tumbling over on another in their anxiety to explain that he tension of relation was the fault of England.

"We are now told it was no concerted ac tion with the Transvaal and that the ex-treme point of German interference would have been reached by the landing of a few policemen at Delagoa bay to protect the Jerman Uitlanders, and that the emperor's elegram was not meant for what it was hought to mean.'

These remarks and the better feeling re erred to were, however, before the receipt of the dispatch from Pretoria, announcing the extreme demands of the South African epublic for the surrender of all British rights and suzerainty, etc., over the Transvaal and Delagoa bay, which has again changed the complexion of affairs.

Anti-German Feeling.

moval of the name of Emperor William from the British army and navy lists. A baseless report, which was received at the meeting, that the officers of the first dragoons, in garrison at Dublin, of which regiment the emperor was made honorary colonel by Queen Victoria, had turned his majesty in effigy, was greeted with loud and prolonged outbursts of cheering and other applause. The colonel of the dragoons this afternoon telegraphed that there is absolutely no ground for this

ceipt of this official denial the German am-bassador, Count you Hatzfeldt-Wildenburg, made representations on the subject to the Marquis of Salisbury, asking to be informed as to the truth of the report.

The Chronicle learns upon authority that of apprentices.

LONDON, January 9.-A special dispatch from Berlin this afternoon says that Russia's co-operation with Germany in the Transvaal matter has been assured and

Demands of the Boers.

But this slight change for the better has been counteracted by the receipt of a special dispatch today from Pretoria, saying that the Boers demand the surrender of all authorities here. Mr. Andrade's advices

out a severe struggle.
At the foreign office this afternoon the dispatches saying that the Boers demanded the banishment of Mr. Rhodes from Africa and the abandonment of the rights

gated, on the whole, by Emperor William and that they form part of a studied op-It is admitted in some quarters, how-ever, that on the face of things the South African republic would be justified in de-manding an indemnity from Great Britain pany, especially as it is claimed in Pre-toria that the Transvaal authorities have

portions of a plot, official or unofficial, to annex the Transvaal to British South

The Berlin and Vienna newspapers re gard the warlike preparations of Great Britain as being of little importance, how ever, and as being more in the nature of a political move than a military undertaking so far as Germany is concerned, but the same periodicals take a more serious view of the proposed strengthening of the Brit-ish forces in South Africa, which step is regarded as having in view a possible gressive action toward the South African

At the same time, it should be added, the chances of war between Great Britain and Germany are looked upon as being remote and there is a decided tone of backdown in the utterances of the German press toward Great Britain

There is little or no abatement in the anti-German feeling here. At a meeting of the London Radical Federation today, after many fierce speeches, a resolution was passed demanding the immediate re-

story. It is said, however, that before the re

ed as to the truth of the report.

A meeting of German and Dutch socialists, held in Hyde Park last evening to corgratulate President Kruger, was attacked by a crowd of Londoners. The platform was demolished, and a free fight ensued, in the midst of which the foreigners fled.

the German council did not fully approve of Emperor William's telegraphing to President Kruger, but the emperor insisted upon having his own way, and handed the message himself to the telegraph bureau, ordering that a copy of it be imparted to semi-official journals.

Germans Sustain the Emperor. BERLIN, January 9.-The reichstag reassembled today and proceeded to discuss the bourse reform bill. Count Von Kanitza, the agrarian leader, during the course of his remarks on the subject, referred to the Transvaal dispute, saying that the recent energetic attitude of the imperial government in defense of the interests of the German people and the German empire abroad had met with universal approval.

This remark was greeted with loud appliance.

DIPLOMATIC DAY

A Number of Foreign Representatives at the State Department

Speculation as to Their Business—The Reported Movement of British Guinna Troops.

This being diplomatic day at the State

Department, Secretary Olney received a number of the foreign representatives, including Mavroyeni Bey, the Turkish minister; Senor Andrade, the Venezuelan minister; Baron von Thielmann, the German ambassador, and Senor Depuy De Lome of Spain. The visits were said to be of a routine character, but the present promnence of the international relations of the countries represented by the callers led to the usual speculation as to their business It is not believed that the call of the Turkish minister had any reference to the reports, now officially denied, that the United States proposed to make a naval demon-stration at Smyrna. Minister Andrade re-ceived his official mail from Caracas pre-vious to visiting the State Department, but are that the country is peaceful and the Caracas officials appear to attach no importance to the reports of a threatened revolution, as no reference is made to the subject. The country continues to be very demonstrative over the attitude of the United States, and patriotic meetings are being held everywhere.

The Movement of British Troops. The report that a considerable force of British Guiana troops have taken up position on the Cuyuni river is not given great significance by the Venezuelan authorities here. This post has been occupied by the British for three years, so that the movement, if it has occurred, is not an advance to new territory. When the British established this post on the Cuyuni the Venezuelaus at once established a post across the river, and this proximity caused the conflict of a year ago, for which Great Britain has demanded redress. The move-ment of British Guiana troops began about six weeks ago, and was made known at the time to the State Department here. It was sail to be an expedition, but the fact that the assistant chief of the colonial constabulary went in command of the party gave an expedition of inquiry. When the party left Demerara no information was given as to the purposes of the trip, further than that it was in response to the wishes of

Senator Sherman Called. Besides the diplomatic callers on Secre tary Olney, Senator Sherman, chairman of the committee on foreign relations, had a talk of half an hour with the Secretary The Senator carried a large bundle of papers, possibly relating to the pending reso-

lution before the foreign committee for the recognition of the Cuban insurgents as elligerents.

DYNAMITE GUNS. Six of Them Have Now Been Put in Position.

The War Department is informed that the six pneumatic dynamite guns intended for the defense of New York and San Francisco have been put in position, three at Sandy Hook and three at Fort Scott at the entrance of Golden Gate. The guns are of the disappearing character, and are capable of hurling 500-pound projectiles containing the highest explosives a distance of two miles. They are unquestionably the most powerful means of defense known to modern science for land fortifications. They lack the terrific velocities and range of powder guns, but the blow dealt by one of their shells is almost incalculable. Some officers have contended that the flight of the projectiles is so slow that the night of the projectiles is so slow that they can be watched and dodged by fast torpedo boats, but this is not believed to be true, and in fact it would not be necessary to hit a ship in order to seriously harm her but the shock experienced from the explo sion of a shell some distance off would be sufficient to put most of a vessel's men out

of action. While the government has accepted only six of these guns, others are contemplated for other defenses. Two or three will be placed to guard Washington city, with the assistance of steel guns, at old Fort Wash ington. Several are provided in the plans for the protection of Baltimore and every other city which must be defended by

PUBLIC BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS.

During the Month of December. Col. J. M. Wilson has made a report to the chief of engineers of operations on public buildings and grounds during the month of December, from which it appears that the public reservations have been maintained in good condition. Necessary repairs were made to the gas and water apparatus at the Executive Mansion, and arrangements have been made for additional electric lights for occasions of cere-

mony. There were 11,651 visitors to the top of the Washington monument during the month, of which 7,931 made the ascent by the elevator and 3,720 by the stairway, making a total of 1,174,143 persons who have visited the top of the monument since October 9, 1888. Col. Wilson says that the War Department printing office on F street should be thoroughly overhauled in order to place it in proper condition for a

At the green houses and nursery the propagation of different varieties of trop! cal and subtropical plants was continued for the public grounds during the season of 1896. The usual care and attention were given to the large and valuable collection of plants stored under glass in winter and used for park decorations in the summer.

Army Orders. Capt. Charles E. Woodruff, assistant sur geon, has been retired from duty at Fort Srelling, Minn., and ordered to duty at

Fort Sheridan, Ill. First Lieutenant Harry Taylor, corps of engineers, has been ordered before a board of officers at San Francisco, of which Col. C. R. Sutor, corps of engineers, is president, for examination for promotion Ordered to Yorktown.

The United States training ship Essex, now at Annapolis, has been ordered to return to Yorktown, Va., where she will spend a month, at the close of which she will go to Newport to take on a new class SILVER REPUBLICANS

If you want today's

news today you can find

it only in The Star.

Stand Taken by Senator Teller in the Caucus Yesterday.

WILLING TO TAKE THE CONSEQUENCES

Some Western Senators Will Not

Go That Length.

INTENSE PARTY FEELING

The discussion in the republican senatorial caucus yesterday disclosed some division among the silver republicans. At the same time it disclosed a purpose on the part of the leaders of that faction, such as Dubois, Teller and Wolcott, to so amalga-

mate issues as to produce a situation full of interest and importance. Mr. Teller's announcement in the caucus that he would vote for a silver amendment to the tariff bill, followed by a talk about how he had been led to refrain from a silver amendment to the McKinley bill, signifies that he and those who agree with him have decided upon a definite line of policy, which is threatening to the republican, as well as to the democratic, party.

The Policy Adopted.

This policy, it seems is to insist at all times upon considering the tariff and the financial questions together, and to make it a condition of their support of a tariff bill that free silver shall go with it. They propose to insist upon the interests of silver being represented in the bill as a benefit to their section of the country, as certain tariff schedules are a benefit to the east. They contend that, believing as they do, that both a protective tariff and the free coinage of silver are necessary to the reliaf of the general business and financial situation, and that tariff legislation alone will not accomplish the result, there is nothing for them to do but to combine the two ing for them to do but to combine the two and to give their support to nothing which does not do this. This is a daring adaptation of the theories advanced by Mr. Cameron in his speech on the tariff during the last Congress, and it is bordering very close upon a bolt from the republican party.

Willing to Take the Consequences As far as Teller and those Senators who are silver men before all things else are concerned this policy is believed to have been adopted deliberately, with a full appreclation of all that it means and a willpreciation of all that it means and a will-irgness to take the consequence of their action. It is understood that Mitchell of Oregon, Pettigrew and a few others who are very earnest silver men have refused to go so far as Mr. Teller proposes, and there are several others of the same faith who are very reluctant to do so. It will be who are very reluctant to do so. It will be very difficult, however, for men representing states whose principal interest is silver, to refuse to follow the lead of Colorado and Idaho Senators. It is said that not more than three or four of the sliver republicans will in the end refuse to follow vill in the end refuse to follow the extreme course, which they understand to mean that at no time, at present or in the future, shall there be any tariff legislation without free coinage of silver, so long as the western silver states can hold the balance of power. The acquisition of pow-er through the admission of new states en-courages them in the belief that for a long

time they may hold the balance of power. Intense Feeling Excited. Naturally this situation excites intense feeling within the party circle. The eastern sound money men can hardly believe that their silver colleagues will hold out in such an extreme position, and the fact that some of the silver men are opposed to subordinating the party interests to silver gives them encouragement in the be-lief that the troubles may be settled. At the same time, the situation looks very gloomy for the tariff bill, since only democratic sound money votes could save the silver amendment from going on the bill. silver amendment from going on the bill. Such sound money democrats as Gray and Vilas are riso free traders, and they may be disposed to allow the bill to be weighted down with silver in order to kill it. Gornan, Brice and Smith may be relied upon to fight the addition of the silver amendment to the tariff bill, though they will probably not vote for the tariff bill itself.

ANOTHER DUCKING TRIP. The President May Go Again Some

Time in February. If the state of public business will permit, the President will take another trip to the sounds of North Carolina some time in February. Even if the conditions were favorable for chasing the duck at the presfavorable for chasing the duck at the pres-ent time, the President would hardly care to leave the capital in the existing unset-tled state of the finances. Moreover, the canals are choked up with ice, and it would be impossible for the light house tender to make her usual trip to the President's favorite preserves. In case he goes the party will be made up about as usual.

Personal Mention.

Hamlin Garland, the author, is at the Shoreham, from Chicago. Col. George Montague Wheeler of the army is registered at the Shoreham, from Celorado.

J. Hart Brewer of New Jersey, who was

one of the most popular members of Con-

gress when he sat in the lower House, is at the Riggs. Mrs. Craigie, the authoress, whose nom de plume is John Oliver Hobbes, is at the Arlington, accompanied by Miss Eleand

Smiley of New York.

John H. Flagg, the well-known New
York lawyer, and his wife, who is equally
prominent in society, are at the Arlington.

Mrs. B. K. Plain and Miss Plain, former well-known residents of Washington, who are now living in New York, are at the Riggs.

Mrs. Gillig, wife of the manager of Gillig's American Exchange, and Miss

of New York and H. B. Haxta of London comprise a southward bound touring party now at the Raleigh Gen. T. S. Peck of Burlington, Vt., is at the Ebbitt. T. B. Johnson of Sumter, S. C., returned to the Ebbitt, after spending the holidays

Capt. C. H. McLellan, U. S. R. C. S., ts at the Ebbitt. C. A. Griscom, president of the International Steamship Company, which owns the Paris and New York and other liners, and

Mrs. Griscom are at the Arlington, from Philadelphia. A valet and a maid accoun pany them. C. B. Ryan, assistant general passenger agent of the C. and O., is at the Raleigh, from Cincinnati. P. H. Hardwick, agent of the Southern

railway at Atlanta, is at the Raleigh.
Col. Peter C. Hains, corps of engineers, and Capt. J. C. Ayres, ordnance department, are in the city in attendance on the meeting of the board of ordnance and for tifications. Lieut. Commander Hutchins of the Sara-toga reported at the Navy Department to day for examination for promotion to the

grade of commander.

Mr. Harry L. West of the Washington
Post, who has been quite sick for several
days, is reported to ay as improving. Dr.
Johnston said today Mr. West is not day
gerously ill and that he expects his rapid recovery.

After a pleasant visit with friends at Takoma Park, Mr. Lawrence Krafft has returned to his home in New York city.